

Wilson Determined to Force an Issue

Washington, April 14.—President Wilson, and his cabinet, went over the embarrassing crisis today and reaffirmed their determination to bring the situation with Germany to an issue. The decision to inform Germany that recent accumulation of evidence of ships destroyed in submarine warfare leads to the inevitable conclusion that her promises to the United States are not being fulfilled remained unchanged. There were repeated indications tonight that the note would be a statement of the American case up to date, without anything in the nature of an ultimatum, and still would leave the way open for Germany to avoid the long feared break in diplomatic relations. It was pointed out, however, that it would be intended as the United States government's last word.

HAS U. S. CEASED TO BE

SELF-RESPECTING NATION?

Washington, April 10.—Delegates representing every state in the union were in attendance at the opening session today of the eleventh annual convention of the Navy League of the United States. The sessions will continue through Wednesday.

Some of the country's foremost authorities on international law, commerce and military and naval science are on the programme to describe what they believe to be adequate preparedness for national defense.

David Jayne Hill, former ambassador to Germany, denounced the administration's foreign policy as one which had "caused a complete loss of our prestige as a nation, and rendered our government a practically negligible quantity as an international influence."

"The pressing question of the hour," said he, "is, have we as people abandoned the essential policies of a self-respecting nation? Have we ceased to maintain the principle 'all for every one, and every one for all'? Have we become so self-centered, so fond of ease, so fearful of personal danger, so indifferent to the fate of others, so negligent of national duty that we can satisfy ourselves with empty words, and consent to be the passive spectators of our national disgrace? If we have, then we must consent in the future to be the prey and the victims of those who may feel that it is not only safe for them, but that we ourselves will patiently endure if they complete our infamy by systematic insult and spoliation. More fundamental than any plans for fitting our army and fleets for service is the question: Do we intend to maintain the standards of civility set up by our fathers and unflinchingly sustained by them? If we do and in spite of all the discouragements, I believe we do—then we must firmly resolve, cost what it may, that henceforth no power possessed by this nation shall be spared, not only to defend from hostile invasion every foot of our thousands of miles of sea and land frontiers, but to vindicate the right to personal safety of every law-abiding man, woman and child justly possessed of American citizenship, wherever their legitimate business or the necessity of their situation may require them to be."

WHOLE FAMILY OF SIX

BRUTALLY MURDERED; HOUSE SET ON FIRE

Saskatoon, Sask., April 6.—A whole family of six was wiped out in the Wakaw district last night when Prokop Manchure, his wife, brother-in-law, and three children were murdered, the house

burned over their dying bodies, their animals shot down and left to perish in the burning building.

The crime was discovered when a neighbor, walking out of his house this morning, saw the still smoking ruins of the Manchure homestead. The alarm was sounded and a number of neighbors gathered, and it was thought that the family had been burned to death during the night.

One by one the bodies were taken from the still smoking ruins and it was found that a wholesale murder had taken place and that every member of the family had been shot down before the homestead was set on fire.

The crime was evidently committed by a madman in whose hands the rifle, found in the ruins, had evidently been used with terrible effect.

The brother-in-law of the family had been shot a number of times, bullet holes in the scalp and the chest being clearly indicated.

The mounted police of the whole district have been aroused. The search for the criminal has extended over the whole countryside, it being directed in the district immediately surrounding Wakaw by Constable Day, stationed at that point, while assistants from Vonda and Lacombe are also searching. The detachment at Prince Albert is sending a strong party of constables to aid in the search for the murderer.

After the murder of the human inhabitants on the homestead was consummated, the miscreant evidently started in on the livestock of the farm, for three head of oxen were found outside the barn shot dead.

Among the buildings burned were two granaries, each containing 1,000 bushels of wheat; two barns, in one six head of horses perished in the fire, and in the other two head of cattle.

No trace of the murderer has been discovered up to the present, and the Mounted Police have little to work on, for the family were known to be quiet and law-abiding. It is felt that the murder must have been committed by a madman, and the mounted police are conducting their search under that supposition.

Saskatoon, April 7.—Few additional details have come to light regarding the Wakaw murder where six persons met their death and in which a rifle and a fire were used to wipe out a whole family by a person or persons as yet unknown. The dead are: Prokop Manchure, aged 46, Galician; Mary, his wife, aged 43, Galician; Pawlena Syrosiczka, wife of Mike and daughter of Manchure, aged 20; Antonia Manchure, son, aged fifteen; Olo Syrosiczka, daughter of Pawlena, and grandchild of Manchure; John Mycheluk, aged 28, brother-in-law of Mary Manchure.

The crime was committed on section 20, township 43, range 27, twelve miles west of Wakaw, the whole family having been apparently shot and then the house and outbuildings set ablaze. Bullet wounds have been discovered in the arm of Pawlena Syrosiczka, the shot having apparently also penetrated the lung of her baby Olo. The bodies of Prokop Manchure and his wife are so badly burned as to be hardly recognizable. The post-mortem examination has not yet been made.

Mike Syrosiczka, son-in-law of Prokop Manchure, the murdered head of the family, is held on suspicion by the police, as it is reported that he had some trouble with the deceased some years ago. A coroner's jury has been sworn in and the inquest will be held on Monday.

CIVILIANS INTERNED

London, April 6.—Sir Herbert Samuel, the home secretary, in reply to a question in the house of commons today, said that the number of civilians in British internment camps at present was 32,149. The number released from these camps between October and April 1, he said was 834.

Germans Mistreat Prisoners

London, April 10.—The government committee on the treatment in Germany of British prisoners of war, of which the Hon. Mr. Justice Young is chairman, has reported on conditions in the Wittenberg camp during the typhus epidemic of last year.

The report is based on information from repatriated prisoners, and especially from Maj. Priestley, Capt. Vidal and Capt. Lauder, of the Army Medical Corps, who were recently released from Germany. The three officers named are the only survivors of six British doctors sent to the Wittenberg camp by the Germans, which the United States ambassador, James W. Gerard, in his report last November, said "was even more unfavorable than I had been led to expect."

According to the released officers, there are 150,000 and sometimes more prisoners in the camp which the committee says "is an enormous population for so restricted an area as 104 acres. There were no proper heating arrangements, and the men were insufficiently clothed. Many had neither boots nor socks. There was an insufficient supply of water and soap, and Maj. Priestley says he found the men "suffering from a peculiar gray pallor, and in some cases from scurvy."

The supply of food was also insufficient even in the hospital until supplies arrived from England. "The only provision for personal cleanliness made for the men," says the report, "was one cup full of soft soap issued at intervals of many weeks to a room containing 120." As a consequence men became increasingly filthy, and that condition, coupled with cold and want of proper nourishment, was undoubtedly the principal inducing cause of the epidemic.

The epidemic broke out in December, 1914. "Thereupon," says the report, "the German staff, military and medical, officers remaining outside the camp, no communication was held between the prisoners and their guards except by means of directions shouted from the guards' positions remaining outside the wire entanglements. All supplies for the men were pushed into the camp over chutes. No medical attention during the whole time was provided by the German staff."

Capt. Lauder reports that while in the bungalows there was normally one mattress for three men, in the improvised hospitals there being no mattresses at all. "In consequence," he says, "there were many typhus patients scattered over the compounds who were determined not to come into the hospital if they could help it."

In one compound he found 50 hidden cases of typhus during the first month. The food ration for each patient was half a petit pain (roll) and half a cup of milk per day. The only soup obtainable came from the camp kitchen, and as it was brought in open wooden tubs it was full of dust and dirt.

"In truth," says the committee's report, "the ration was not a ration at all. It was a pretence. It was not even possible to give the patients warm water with their milk."

Four British doctors were infected and three died. It was then Maj. Priestley and Captain Vidal went to the hospital to join Captain Lauder, who was down with the typhus. Major

Priestley says that the patients alive with vermin lay so close to one another on the floor that he had to stand straddle leg across them to examine them. There were other conditions that are indescribable. There was a difficulty in obtaining sufficient drugs and dressings for a long time and extreme bed sores were common. In several cases the toes or feet became gangrenous. The washing of patients was out of the question until a supply of soap was obtained from England. The shortage of necessities was not due to lack of supplies, say the doctors, for on a visit to the town they saw an abundant supply of every requisite.

Dr. Aschenbach, who was in charge of the hospital and, to the committee understood, received the iron cross for combating the epidemic, paid only one visit to the camp, according to the report, and that after a short order was evoked.

Sixty deaths occurred among the British, and the victims were buried outside the camp. "What the prisoners found hardest to bear in the matter of burial," says the report, "were the terms with which the coffins were frequently greeted by the inhabitants of Wittenberg, who stood outside the wires and were permitted to insult the dead."

After the middle of April the conditions commenced to improve and with the arrival of warm weather the cases rapidly decreased and by the middle of May all the British were convalescent. Adequate provision was made to deal with any future outbreaks, improvements being effected, according to the committee, as a result of the visits of Ambassador Gerard and members of his staff.

The committee condemn the retention of Dr. Aschenbach as head of the camp, and as evidence of his attitude cite an incident. When one of his staff supported the report of Capt. Lauder for medical requisites, he met George Lane, Calgary, a Second Vice-President, Thomas Laycock, Calgary.

Directors: Frank Collicott, Calgary; P. F. Huntley, Otonabee, Ont.; George Lane, Calgary; W. Latimer, Bowden; S. M. Mace, Pekisko; Roland Ness, De Winton; James Sharpe, Lacombe; Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Calgary; R. Knight, Millerville. Secretary and managing director, E. L. Richardson, Calgary.

AN AWFUL RECORD

Dr. Frederick Lynch, a competent New York authority, who has made most careful calculations, writes that "in Belgium, in Poland, in Turkey, in Serbia, in the Balkans, a million children have died of starvation or freezing, or, as in Turkey, of immediate butchery. Judge Lindsey, just home, says that half a million babies in Central Europe are starving to death. And, of course, every child of working people in Europe will have to go on half rations for a hundred years because of war debts, and children will have to go to work earlier than the men have all been killed off."

With a short-sightedness that is characteristic of the race most of us have been regarding the war, its effects and ultimate results, from other viewpoints than that of the child. This statement of the case of innocent childhood should give our thought a new turn and cause us to anatomize the Kaiser even now more earnestly than ever.

The mere thought of a million dead and half a million dying children, all innocent of any offence, and all victims of the power lust of the madman of Germany is enough to curdle the blood in one's veins and still further intensify the determination to carry on the conflict until the author of so frightful an offence against civilization has been fittingly humbled and punished.

And lest we should be tempted to console ourselves with the thought that the sacrifice of these infants is something of the past, it should be remembered that the war is still in progress and that its brutalities are becoming worse as the time approaches when the Central Powers and their allies shall find themselves in extremis. A million and a half little ones already dead or dying. What will the record be when the war is at last over?

J. L. WALTERS WAS

RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT

A very optimistic gathering of the cattle breeders of the province assembled in the Palliser, Calgary, on Monday night, on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association, which was presided over by President James L. Walters, of Lacombe, and heard most encouraging reports of the activities of the association during the past year, which were presented by Secretary and Managing Director E. L. Richardson. After the reports had been read there were addresses by P. F. Bredt, livestock commissioner of the province of Saskatchewan, and James Jones, an old stockman of this district, and the election of officers, which resulted in the return of a large number of the old officials to office, including President Walters.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Honorary President, Peter Talbot, Lacombe; President, James L. Walters, Lacombe; First Vice-President, William Sharpe, Lacombe; Second Vice-President, Thomas Laycock, Calgary.

Directors: Frank Collicott, Calgary; P. F. Huntley, Otonabee, Ont.; George Lane, Calgary; W. Latimer, Bowden; S. M. Mace, Pekisko; Roland Ness, De Winton; James Sharpe, Lacombe; Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Calgary; R. Knight, Millerville. Secretary and managing director, E. L. Richardson, Calgary.

BENTLEY NEWS

On Friday last Thos. Coggins, John Whitesell, and Lyman McPherson, of Bentley, went to Edmonton, where, on Saturday, they enlisted with the "Lish Guards" of that place. This makes quite a representation of Bentley boys now in the service of the Empire. E. St. John O'Neill was the first recruit in this part, and has seen several months service at the front with the 31st. John Wm. Grant followed, with the fourth University contingent, last October, and is now at the front. James Millar, son of J. F. Millar, our Creamery man, is now with the Lacombe boys at that place. Arthur Hansen is with the 66th at Edmonton, and Roy Evernden is also with the 86th.

SPAIN HAS FORWARDED

PROTEST TO GERMANY

Madrid, via Paris, April 5.—The Spanish government has sent a note to Germany in which protest is made against the torpedoing of the French channel steamer Sussex and the death of Spanish subjects as a result, among them Enrique Gramados, the composer, and his wife. The note also discusses the navigation rights of neutrals.

GERMAN BANKERS

GET COLD FEET

Rome, April 11.—The great bankers of Germany are transferring their reserves to neutral countries, without heeding the losses incurred by the unfavorable exchange rates. These steps are ascribed to the fact that the last war loan was a failure and that the German government will take coercive measures to get money.

British Win Victory on Tigris

London, April 5.—A victory for the British over the Turks on the Tigris below Kut-El-Amara has been reported by General Lake, in command of the British forces there. The Turkish entrenched position at Umm-El-Henna was attacked and carried at five o'clock this morning by the Tigris corps, General Lake telegraphed, and operations are proceeding satisfactorily.

The capture of Umm-El-Henna, which is on the Tigris, about 20 miles downstream from Kut-El-Amara, is the most important news from this theatre in some time, and is regarded here as giving promise of the early relief of General Townsend's force, which has been besieged in Kut-El-Amara since the first week in December.

Umm-El-Henna is a strong position, at an important bend of the river, and is said to be the last serious barrier to the relief of General Townsend, although two or three less strong positions are still to be overcome before Kut-El-Amara is reached.

Next to the Dardanelles expedition, the operations in Mesopotamia have been a subject on which the government has been more criticized than any other, not only on account of the breakdown in the hospital arrangements, but on the question of responsibility for the advance, with insufficient forces, toward Bagdad.

As in the case of the Dardanelles, the critics accused the ministers of home of insuring on the expedition against the advice of the military authorities in India and on the spot. The accusation, however, met with an unsolicited contradiction by Atkinson Chamberlain, secretary for India in the House of Commons yesterday. Mr. Chamberlain declared that the advance on Bagdad was undertaken on the advice of the commander-in-chief in Mesopotamia.

"THE CIRCUS MAN"

"These Saturday night pictures are simply great," has become the slogan of the patrons of the Rex Theatre, and it will certainly fit next Saturday and Monday's offering, "The Circus Man."

Theodore Roberts (you remember "Doc" in "The Man From Home"), America's foremost character actor, will be seen in a kaleidoscope of life, both the great white canopy, "The Circus Man," adapted from the famous novel, "The Rose in the Ring," by Geo. Barr McCutcheon.

The picture is one of love and thrills and the charm of circus life. The great white tent-houses a myriad romances. See the scenes which will bring back vividly to your mind those happy boyhood and girlhood days when the circus came to our town.

Some of the scenes: David's romance of the sawdust ring begins; Bradford threatens to expose David to the police; Bradford returns from prison and vows vengeance; the Circus Man defied by his wife.

And it'll be a great treat for the children also; you must bring them along, if not on Saturday night then on Monday night. We would suggest the latter night for the children on account of the large crowds which attend the Saturday evening shows—there are two of them, at 7.30 and 9 o'clock.

42 GERMAN PLANES

BROUGHT DOWN DURING PAST MONTH

London, April 6.—French and British aviators brought down 42 German planes on the west front during March, it was officially stated today, in reply to the official German claim issued yesterday, that only fourteen German aeroplanes were lost.

Rheumatism Goes Quickly Its Virus Forever Destroyed

EVERY CASE IS CURABLE

Goodbye to Rheumatism!
Your aching limbs, stiff, sore muscles, those sleepless nights and suffering days—goodbye forever—your day is gone.
Sufferer, cheer up, and read the good news below.
"A man met me a month ago, and said, 'don't say' crippled, quit complaining, limber up.' My answer was, 'Rheumatism, I can't do it.' He looked me over in a pitying sort of way and told me to go to the nearest drug store, for Neville and Ferron's. The combination had cured him. I was convinced of his sincerity and followed his instructions. I rubbed on Neville three times every day—rubbed it right into my aching joints. The pain quickly lessened, and I became more limber and active. To draw the virus out of my system, I took two Ferron's Tablets with every meal. I am well to-day, not aching, not in pain and no sign of stiffness at all."
"What Neville can do in a case like this it can cure you too. For nearly forty years Neville has been recommended for rheumatism, lumbago and sciatica. It is the one remedy that never disappoints."

Will Prevent Relief Fund Frauds

It is officially announced that in order to secure better Government aid in appeals in behalf of the Belgians and to prevent waste of public generosity, effort, and the misappropriation of funds obtained in response to such appeals, the Belgian and British governments have decided on arrangements giving official recognition only to appeals approved by the two governments.

Official recognition will be given in the form of a certificate issued by the local government. This certificate will be issued only after the Belgian government has been consulted. The public, therefore, are warned not to subscribe to appeals in behalf of the Belgians not bearing the official certificate.

Corns cripple the feet and make walking a torture, yet sure relief in the shape of Holloway's Corn Cure is within reach of all.

Providing for Better Homes

In most of the discussion about providing homes for soldiers upon new farms reference has been made chiefly to men. Yet we venture to say that the most important factor in the case is the women. A contented and happy wife means more to a man on the new farm than anything else. A man married, almost any circumstances can meet other men, at least occasionally, but the wife and mother on a new farm is too often subjected to a degree of isolation that makes life almost intolerable. There are many young men who, for themselves, would not mind the loneliness of a pioneer farm, but who will not ask a woman to share it with them, and no one can blame them.—Victoria Colonist.

Insect Pests In Canada

Means for Controlling Insect Pests Throughout Dominion

In the report of the Dominion entomologist for the year ending March 31st, 1915, which has just been published, an account is given of the activities of the "Entomological Branch" of the Department of Agriculture, in the matter of controlling insect pests throughout Canada and which are intended to be subject will be repaid by a personal of this record of a year's work. The department now maintains nine field laboratories in different parts of the Dominion at which investigations on various insect pests are carried on. This line of work constitutes the chief aspect of the work of the branch. A large amount of work is necessitated by the administration of the Insect and Pest Regulations of the Department of Agriculture, involving the inspection and fumigation of trees and plants entering Canada. Perhaps one of the most interesting of the activities of the branch is the work carried on against the Brown-tail Moth in Eastern Canada, which involves the importation and establishment of the parasites of this insect and the Grey Moth, which are shown in the places in Canada where the Moths have been distributed by the department.

Other branches of work covered by the report are investigations on insects affecting cereals and other field crops, including an account of the 1913 insects affecting fruit crops as the result of which investigation work of great practical value has been secured. Insects affecting forest and shade trees in which an account of the investigation of the Spruce Bark Viper, which has been seen recently affected by frost insects in British Columbia, affecting the main and man and insects affecting garden and greenhouse. The report also contains a section on the work of the department of agriculture which not only affects agriculture, but also forestry and public health. Copies of this report may be had free on application to the Dominion Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and postage is required on such letters.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen, My daughter, 15 years old, was injured by a fall, and was stiff and very painful for three years. I used Minard's Liniment and she is now completely cured and she has been troubled for two years.

Yours truly,
J. B. LIVESQUE,
St. Joseph P.O., 15th Aug. 1900.

The British Navy

More Than Million Men in the Different Branches of Naval Work

The magnitude of the work going on in the navy is shown in a letter from the admiralty to Sir Gilbert Parker, answering his enquiry in the house of commons on the number of people engaged in all branches of the navy and of naval work.

The letter states that the navy proper had 146,000 officers and men when the war broke out, which number has now increased to 320,000 with the authority granted for a further increase to 350,000 officers and men, besides 97,000 naval reserves. There are also 65,000 men engaged in work on royal dockyards and other naval establishments, and several times that number on admiralty work under contract and sub-contract.

Besides these, the letter specifies men engaged in getting coal for the fleet, dockyard workers and civilian crews of coalers, oilers, mine sweepers, supply ships, etc., and in addition men and women engaged in making clothing and preparing food for the fleet.

Thomas J. McNamara, financial secretary of the admiralty, adds: "If asking system which are thoroughly unsound but which is a direct line in which it is a century in advance of the rest of the world. A man with an idea in Germany has only to take it to the bank to have it examined, and if it is sound, financially backed. This accessibility of money to ideas has led to many an English invention being exploited with German money to the enormous gain of that country. The position has grown even worse with the modern tendency in this country to the amalgamation of the banks. This must be radically changed if we are to keep Germany successfully in the future with superior enterprise and not inferior knowledge.—London Daily News.

New Basis For Grading Wheat

After seven years of wheat milling experiments conducted in cooperation with the grain standardization service of the United States department of agriculture, Prof. E. S. Ladd, of the North Dakota experimental station, has announced that there is not much difference in the quality of the flour milled from the various grades of wheat, but that "any differences are more in favor of the lower grades." The result of his experiments, which were conducted in a mill built especially for the purpose, is expected to furnish a new basis for grading wheat or at least a new ratio of prices for the several grades.

They Cost Money

"He is getting rich by saving his nickel."
"That's the only way."
"But too expensive."
"How is it?"
"See how much it costs him to get them."
"No, my husband ain't killed, Mrs. Marks. No sooner did I put all the grain when I get a telegram saying he's alive and well. Yes, ain't all this expense for nothing?"
"Well a crook shame!"

High Cost of Living Greater Attention to Mixed Farming and Increased Production Will Help to Remedy Conditions

An important cause of the high cost of living has been the general lack of improvement in living conditions, arising through the spread of education, and the high cost of living conditions, (tabled in the commons by Hon. T. W. Crothers). The advance of prices in the report constitutes, "has been stimulated greatly by the enormous expenditure of railway rates on goods, and by large investments incidental to the development of a young country such as Canada."

After pointing to the manifold forms of extravagance abroad in the land, the report points out that another cause is in the household. "But," the report says, "the main factor in enhancing the cost of commodities is the withdrawal of the population from the land, which has decreased the proportion of people engaged in food production."

The commission looks for improvement through land settlement, greater attention to mixed farming, increased production of stock, and the introduction of quality in farm products, together with co-operation in distribution. Extension of the present system, and the building of good roads would reduce the cost of producing the staple commodities of the farm.

The growing demand, especially west of the lakes, for cheaper and more accessible "working capital" pointed out. This would assist farmers to develop their farms and enable them to supplement the growing of cereals by the production of meats and dairy products.

The commission also suggests that the teaching in the public schools should be supplemented by vocational training.

GUARD THE BABY AGAINST COLDS

To guard the baby against colds nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets are a mild laxative that give the little one regularity of the bowels working regularly. It is a recognized fact that where the stomach is not regular, colds and other ailments will not exist; that the health of the little ones will be good and that they will be happy and good-natured. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Anti-German League

Seeks to Enroll 1,000,000 Members and Get Free Trade Secrets

Destruction of every German in the world, interference with the rights of all alien enemies, and capture of all German secrets are aimed at by the Anti-German League. This organization is increasing in strength daily, and has the backing of industrial business circles in Britain, attempting to gain a million members.

The objects of the league follow:

1. To enroll 1,000,000 members who will take the Anti-German pledge.
2. To amend the law relating to alien immigration and the naturalization of Germans as British subjects.
3. To influence legislation for protective and, if necessary, prohibitive tariff on all German and Austrian-made goods.
4. To investigate German patents, processes and monopolies with a view to imparting knowledge and information to British traders, manufacturers, and others who desire to work same.
5. To negotiate financial and other assistance for the unemployed, who will undertake the production of goods hitherto made in Germany.
6. To assist in returning to parliament any candidates, irrespective of party, who pledge themselves to support the objects of the league, and generally to arrange a series of lectures in all the great towns and cities throughout the country for the purpose of obtaining public support and approval.

Minard's Liniment for sale every-where.

Germany and Inventions

There are aspects of the German patent system which are thoroughly unsound but which is a direct line in which it is a century in advance of the rest of the world. A man with an idea in Germany has only to take it to the bank to have it examined, and if it is sound, financially backed. This accessibility of money to ideas has led to many an English invention being exploited with German money to the enormous gain of that country. The position has grown even worse with the modern tendency in this country to the amalgamation of the banks. This must be radically changed if we are to keep Germany successfully in the future with superior enterprise and not inferior knowledge.—London Daily News.

Good Advice

Lord Bryce gives good advice to his countrymen when he warns them against the spirit of reprisal. It is human to wish to beat an enemy at his own game. But to answer brutality is to make war more brutish. The allies cannot afford to let a single ally sympathize with their humane conduct has gained for them.—Pall Mall Leader.

REAL YEAST CAKES

The best yeast in the world. Makes perfect bread. E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED. TORONTO, ONT.

WINNIPEG MONTREAL

Potato Seed is Rare

Is Now Sold at No Scarce That It Is Worth its Weight in Gold

Luther Burbank stated some time ago that potatoes have been grown so long from cuttings that people are getting out of the habit of producing seed for breeding purposes. Seed for breeding purposes is in great demand and is worth \$5.00 a bushel, according to some authorities. A bushel of potato seed is a difficult matter to find. Edward Bigelow, an authority on such matters, writes in "The Guide to Nature" for January, giving an interesting account of the great difficulty experienced in securing seed for potatoes. Much of the article is reprinted in the current issue of the Literary Digest.

Mr. Bigelow recalled that 13 years ago he attended a lecture in an agricultural college where the professor lecturing stated that potato seed was very scarce. Mr. Bigelow refused to believe it and tried to find the seed-hall to prove the professor wrong. He and his friends could find no seed in Connecticut, and since it has been found that potato seed is very scarce and little can be had anywhere.

William Stuart, horticulturist, of the United States, bureau of plant industry, writes that the reason that most seed balls are not developed is that most potato plants do not produce pollen capable of germination. Such pollen develops best in northern climates and consequently the seed ball of potatoes are found most frequently in Maine, Northern Michigan and Wisconsin.

"Can any girl tell me the three foods required to keep the body in health?"

There was silence till one maiden held up her hand and replied: "Yet breakfast, yet dinner, and yet supper."



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Annual Demand for Marbles

Each Spring 200 Million Are Used in the United States

It has been estimated by statisticians that more than 200 million small glass marbles are used by the boys of the United States every spring time. It is a known fact that 125 million marbles are made every year by the clay marble manufacturer whose plant is in Summit County, Ohio. And these marbles are made or rolled by young girls.

The marble manufacturer does not devote all his attention to the manufacturing of the "game marble." There are various uses to which the marble is put, and as a matter of fact, the size varies according to its intended use. The Standard Oil Company is one of the largest buyers of marbles, and these are started in graded pipelines to clean out the paraffine which gathers on the side of the pipe as it flows to the tanks.

Clay marbles are used, also, by the manufacturer of rubber, ink and salt, chemical and powder makers. They are used also in grinding the large stones of the lithographer and by rail way supply people. Puzzle not marbles are also large buyers of marbles.

The sizes of the clay marbles as made in the United States vary from nine-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, which is the small "pill" the boys play with, to one measuring six inches in diameter, or about the size of a small cannon ball.—Cleveland Plain Dealer

They Soothe Excited Nerves—Nervous affections are usually attributable to defective digestion, as the stomach dominates the nerve centers.

A course of Farnes's Vegetable Pills will still all disturbances of this character, and by restoring the stomach to normal action relieve the nervous from irritation. There is no medicine like this in the world for the irregularities of the digestive processes, no preparation has done so effective work, as can be testified to by thousands.

Gentle Lady a Sniper

Sergeant-Major Witt, of the York and Lancasters, who returned home wounded from the Dardanelles, adds one more to the many tales of British women snipers.

After a number of British soldiers had been shot, Witt, who had been watching a fire-tree, saw a puff of smoke come from it. He fired, and later found a woman there shooting through the head.

She was about 40, was dressed entirely in green, and was in possession of 43 identification discs, presumably those of her victims.

"Ex-Congressman Flub wants a little of the stuff," remarked the publisher. "What shall we say about him?"

"What did he ever do?"

"Nothing."

"Say he upheld the best traditions of congress. That means little, for it's against."

WHAT DOES YOUR MIRROR TELL YOU?

Your mirror has a message for you. Is it one of health and good cheer? Or do you read there signs of disease and a warning to take action?

Is your complexion pale and sallow? Lips, gums and eyelids without color? Is there puffiness under the eyes?

These are indications of anaemia or poor quality of blood. Other symptoms are shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart, faintness and dizziness, swelling of the ankles, indigestion and irritable temper, ringing in the ears and dimness of vision.

The blood is watery. It is lacking in the red corpuscles which supply nutrition to the nervous system and go to build up the cells and tissues of the body. You need just such help as is best supplied by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. In this food cure you get in condensed and easily assimilated form the ingredients from which good, rich, red blood is formed. Gradually and naturally the weak, listless body is restored and the vital organs resume their various functions.

Since the Nerve Food cures by the building-up process, you must expect to keep up the treatment for some little time. The thoroughness of the cure will more than reward you for your perseverance, and in the meantime your mirror will tell you of improving health and the return of color to the cheeks.

50 cents a box, or \$2.50, all dealers, or Edmonson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.



Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, 1,000 selected recipes, sent free, if you mention this paper.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE PINK PILLS are

impossible to resist. They are only given to the

most perfectly cured cases. They are the only pills that

do not cause any harm. They are the only pills that

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The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

THE NET TIGHTENS ABOUT GERMANY

All reports of warlike activities indicate that we are to expect a tremendous allied offensive to be launched against the enemy on all battle fronts simultaneously at almost any day—certainly within the next three or four weeks.

The great conference at Paris could have been nothing less than a council of war providing for such a movement. The casual statements made to newspaper correspondents by officers just returned from the front, the veiled hints contained in private letters, the call for more mounted men, the restoration of their horses to the dismounted cavalry all point to one thing—the great spring offensive that did not materialize last year because of inadequate supply of artillery and munitions.

Since the termination of the Austro-German drive against the Russians a new and greater war than ever before fought for Russia has been created. A store of artillery, with practically inexhaustible supplies of ammunition, has been poured into Russia by every available port throughout the winter. Millions of new rifles have been supplied to the Russians from the factories of their Allies and of neutral nations. Besides this, Russian industry has itself been on an entirely new footing, and Russian factories have developed a capacity for arms and munitions output that makes Russia, unassisted, almost the equal of the greatest of her adversaries.

A week or more before the German attack on the fortress of Verdun was launched it was predicted that the Germans, fully realizing what the French and British might be expected to do this spring, would launch an attack for the purpose of keeping their enemies in a state of anxiety, and engaged, so that they would not be able to prepare their own stroke at the time arranged. This attack was made at Verdun. Had it been successful, as the Germans evidently expected it would be, the plans of the Allies would have been seriously disturbed. Had Verdun been taken, the French and British lines of defence would probably have to be re-made. This realignment could be carried out only by putting forth the greatest efforts—and those efforts would be made under almost constant attack here and there by the enemy. This undoubtedly was the German expectation of what would happen if the attack happened; there could be no successful allied drive carried out on the Western front next summer. The failure of the attack on Verdun, therefore, means that the British and French are today in a position where at the pre-arranged moment, and under pre-arranged conditions they will start their first serious offensive, designed to clear Belgium of the enemy and hurl the Teutonic troops across the Rhine before the coming of next winter seriously interferes with military operations.

In Greece, at Salonika, the Bulgarians, Turks, and Germans, evidently realize that they have been successfully blocked. Indeed, persistent reports from usually well-informed Italian quarters indicate that the Bulgarians would now consider themselves mighty lucky to get out of the war with a whole skin. Latest dispatches suggest that the French and the British on this front are launching the preliminary for a grand attack. The Serbians, in Albania, during the past few months have had ample opportunity to be re-armed by the British, French and Italians. They still possess an army sufficiently formidable not to be ignored. At the right moment this army will co-operate with the armies of France and Britain at Salonika in an offensive that will never end until Serbia has been restored and Bulgaria punished for her treachery.

In Armenia and Persia the Russian armies under the Grand Duke are still sweeping forward unchecked. Even now they are a menace to the lines of communication of the Turks who are fighting the British on the Tigris. At their recent rate of progress, and suitably reinforced—as they

no doubt are being constantly reinforced by way of the Black Sea—they may be expected within a few weeks to cut off the Turkish Mesopotamian army from communication with Constantinople, and early in the summer to threaten Constantinople itself from the south and west.

It is announced that the British relief expedition moving upon Kut-el-Amara has engaged the Turks successfully within twenty miles of that place and hulled them back. This relief expedition must be this have received adequate reinforcements to enable it to accomplish its purpose. If this purpose should be accomplished just as the Russians cut the enemy's line of communication, the Turkish forces would suffer more than a rout—they would suffer a debacle.

To summarize: Spring is already restoring conditions that invite renewed activity by the Allies against the Germans. The failure of the German offensive against Verdun has utterly prevented the enemy from causing the French and British higher commands to change their plans. The weather there is rapidly becoming suitable for extensive military operations along the whole front. Every requirement in men, artillery, equipment, and supplies of all kinds has been provided in abundance. The attack when it is made will be irresistible. It will be made, however, only when weather conditions in Russia permit of a general advance of the new Russian armies, which are vastly greater, more efficient and better supplied than any other armies that have ever fought under Russian command. In the minor fields of operation, as has just been noted, the preliminaries are progressing so favorably that we have every reason to expect that they will be completed in time for the armies engaged in them to link up and concentrate in their proper spheres in the great crushing movement of the chain of steel and fire that will surround our enemies on all possible fronts. The likelihood, therefore is one that should give us the greatest satisfaction, the greatest confidence that the end of this world-wide catastrophe is coming into view.

WHY THEY PROTEST

Bethmann-Hollweg's argument that the contraband blockade of the Allies against Germany is an illegal attempt to stave the Germans out, coupled with the frantic efforts of the Kaiser to get through the United States and other nations to force the Allies to moderate their blockade campaign, have a purpose more important than the impressing of world opinion with the justness of the German submarine campaign.

The world will hardly be able to appreciate the distinction between starving a people into defeat and exterminating them in cold blood, as the Germans tried to do with the Belgians and Serbians, and as the Hun ally, Turkey, has been doing with the Armenians. In fact, the starvation plan is, if anything, the more humane, for it gives the victim an opportunity to yield before it is too late, while the shooting-down game as played by the Huns frankly contemplates annihilation.

But there is a shrewd suspicion that the war party in Germany is fighting the starvation plan of the Allies for a very special reason. As government under war conditions is conducted in Germany, the people know little or nothing of the truth about the war. They are fed up with fiction for the most part. And what might happen if the people learned as they would the moment food and other necessary supplies began to fail. For, after all, the German people are not fools and fight fanatics, and there is grave danger that if they once became aware of the hopelessness of the cause of the Central Powers they would rise in their might and demand an end to the fighting.

A PLETHORA OF OFFICERS

In a very noble letter written to his father in Ottawa, the Rev. H. J. Latimer, of Manila, Ont., tells that he has joined a Canadian regiment because he believes it a matter of duty to fight for freedom and humanity,

according to the Ottawa Journal. And he has not waited for a commission. He has joined as a private. There is no self-seeking and no false pride, there is no sacrifice for an educated man accustomed to considerable refinement in life does sacrifice a good deal when he takes up a soldier's life as one of the rank and file.

But this last self-sacrifice is one that a large number of young Canadians of the well-to-do class ought to be considering. We imagine it is no exaggeration to say that several thousand young Canadians are applicants for commissions as officers (a large proportion of them already trained), more than can be utilized. Several hundred Canadian officers are said to be in England unattached to any corps, yet we understand drawing pay in Ottawa the commanding officer of a regiment recently authorized to accept a hundred such commissions for commissions. The story is the same in many places. In Winnipeg, says the Telegram, "one of the newest colonels, who is just beginning the very difficult task of raising a new battalion in Winnipeg, which has been repeatedly picked over for desirable men, is of the opinion that there are enough qualified lieutenants in Winnipeg without commissioning more than his own and leave a large margin over for another battalion."

A GERMAN WRITES TO GERMANS

To the Editor
Dear Sir,—As a German, I would like to say a few words through your paper to the German people of our Dominion.

I have no doubt that there have been many times when you as a German, thought that your feelings had been hurt, perhaps by some remarks which have been made, either through the press or by some one who you have heard express their feelings of contempt against the Germans. But when we stop and think of the awful deeds which the German soldiers have committed against the women and children of Belgium, and of their unrighteous methods of warfare, and the murdering of innocent people with Zeppelins and submarines, by which they have violated every international law and decency, can we expect anything else? Is it not human nature to speak out against such diabolical crimes, and we, as a German people, ought to overlook a nod and a wink to those who, with passion, say nasty things against the German people, and yet have made no reference to the Germans in this country.

We, as a German people, have always been respected until this war broke out. There has now been a bitter feeling created in the hearts of some against the Germans which I expect will take a long time to die out, for the world will never be able to forget the crimes which the German army on account of the crimes committed by order of the Kaiser.

Let us, as Germans, so conduct ourselves that we may still, in spite of what Germany may do, retain the respect and good-will of those with whom we may come in contact.

Now, I would like to say a few words to the pro-Germans, if any of them should happen to read this. It is hard to understand why or how the people of German descent living in Canada, or anywhere else under the British flag and protection, can be in favor of or have any sympathy with Germany in this war, and I fancy that in most cases it is due to ignorance of the causes that brought this war about.

The murder of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, at Sarajevo, by the Servians, could easily have been settled had Germany not interfered. Germany saw in this her chance to provoke war, for which she had been preparing for the last forty years. She had also sent out her spies to spy and find out the condition that the rest of the nations were in, so far as being prepared for war, and she did not want to miss the chance to become a world power. Germany has laid the blame for this war on England. Now, my friend, did not Germany sign a treaty to protect Belgium, and was she not the first party to break that treaty and make light of it, and was not England in honor bound to protect Belgium after signing a treaty that she would? Now,

the fact that England was unprepared ought to be conclusive evidence that she did not seek war with Germany. Why was Germany making such a great preparation when no nation was seeking a quarrel with her? Now just take a little time and divert your mind of all prejudice. You have enjoyed the blessings of living under British rule. Contrast this with living under the Kaiser's rule. Which would you prefer? No one dares molest you as long as you behave yourself and are willing to work. You can always make a good livelihood and are not overburdened with taxation. Is it honorable on your part to defend Germany in her actions in this war? Think of her crimes against women and children and of her unholy methods of warfare. We have an empire to be proud of; it is the best under the sun, and I am proud to belong to the British nation, a nation that has always stood for right and true liberty, and will not stand to see the weak crushed by a stronger power. Now, my friend, England is not fighting against the Germans as a German people, but to break down that ungodly militarism which has honeycombed the German nation, and I think when this war is over that even the German people in Germany will thank England for the day when they regain their true liberty which they cannot get as long as they are ruled by the Kaiser.

Now, my friend, just take a calm view of the situation in your quiet moments, and make a study of this question. Let your better self speak to you, and I am sure you will come to the conclusion that Germany is in the wrong.

Yours truly,

F. C. MIERSCHE
Attwood, Ont., March 21st.

WIRELESS FROM THE WEST

An unconfirmed report has reached us that Mr. Wm. O'Neill recently shot the Bishop.

A lone drake requiring a mate can be found in Calkin's Valley.

Fine weather is now the order of the day in the Elkhorn district. The cherries and apricots are in full bloom.

J. H. Morrison expects shortly to commence harvesting bananas off his fine plantation north of Bentley.

The world is going to yelp; cannons have given place to cannons, the mitre to nitre, and Saint Peter to Salt Peter.

The Scandinavian dwellers between Rainy Creek and the Medicine are great dancers and balls are often given in those regions. Frank Johnson pulled off a ball very successfully a short time ago, but he says he will not pull off another until he puts a new floor in his house. The crowd were in great spirits during the whole evening. Alfred was so full of spirits that John and Oscar had to sit on him quite a lot. Several guests took away souvenirs in the shape of black eyes. Old Man Solesberg was "cock of the walk"; anyone disputing his right as boss was summarily fired through the door.

We heard the other day that the McPherson hall, Bentley, had been condemned as unsafe, but hope the report is not correct. We were at a show there recently and were told there was a split in the house, but thought there was probably nothing in it.

We do not know much about the new Easter fashions, but we notice a lot of the ladies around here are quite swell these days.

"Yes," said Titaworth, "the man who carries out what he undertakes is the undertaker."

Wouldn't it be a good move for temperance reformers to get the price of hogs reduced. The present soaring price of the festive swine tends to a desire for spirituous elevation. A bunch from Rainy Creek took several loads of hogs to Lacombe and forgot to bring back groceries, etc., they had purchased, the excitement of getting so much money made them forgetful.



Blue Ribbon Coffee and Baking Powder



Blue Ribbon perfection has been attained by years of careful study. There is no "just as good." Insist on Blue Ribbon Coffee, Tea, Baking Powder, Spices, Jelly Powders and Extracts. They are guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.

Style-Craft for Spring and Summer

Now Showing Our New Line of

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Spring and Summer Styles and Patterns, in

OVERCOATS,

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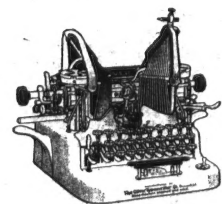
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TAILOR

Cleaning :: Pressing
Allan Street, opposite Adelphi Hotel



IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE LACOMBE GUARDIAN



Reasons Why

The **OLIVER** Typewriter

Is Superior to all others

7. **Rapid Escapement**—The escapement mechanism is exceedingly simple and positive, and although it is very rapid, is almost frictionless.

8. **Light, Elastic Key Touch**—The key touch is wonderfully light, elastic, and most pleasing; offering the least resistance to the fingers.

Watch this space for further reasons.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

CONCERNING CATTLE LOANS

An interesting memorandum of Mr. R. H. Coats on cattle loans appears in the report just published of the federal commission appointed to consider the state of living in Canada, says the Monetary Times. Mr. Coats visited the South St. Paul stockyards, Minneapolis, to obtain information as to the operation of cattle loaning associations. He interviewed Mr. Flanagan, in charge of the Stockyards National Bank of South St. Paul, which does a large cattle loaning business, and also of the St. Paul Cattle Loan Company, whose business is confined to lending money on cattle as security. While in St. Paul Mr. Coats learned that the Swift Company in the previous year had sent their solicitor and Mr. Briggs, an officer of the bank and loan company noted above, to Toronto for the purpose of interviewing the managers of the leading Canadian banks and securing their help in the establishment of cattle loaning companies in western Canada. The Swift Company are keenly interested in this form of enterprise, as they believe it to be the best means of encouraging the raising of stock by farmers.

The method of the cattle loaning company is as follows: A farmer applies for a loan to enable him to purchase stockers and feeders. The company looks into his affairs, including his financial reputation, general financial standing, buildings, fodder supplies, etc. If these are found satisfactory, sufficient money is advanced to enable him to purchase cattle, exceeding the number which, in the company's opinion he is best able to handle. The company secures itself by a chattel mortgage on the cattle, which are branded and handed over to the farmer, the mortgage being registered in the county registry office.

As a rule, loans are not made on cattle on the range, but only on farms. The security is considered excellent, even to the full value of the cattle, at the time of purchase, seeing that the animals improve rapidly in value from that moment, and are not as a rule subject to epidemic diseases. High rates of interest are therefore possible.

"The loaning company," says Mr. Coats, "having made its loan, disposes of the paper either directly through a bank or through a bill broker. I found that the United States Bank regarded this paper favorably. I met several independent bankers who assured me of this, notably Mr. Van Wechten, who is vice-president of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago, the second largest bank in the United States. Minnesota cattle paper is traded in at points as far away as New York, and is as universally sought as right-edge. The reason is that the paper represents the judgment of specialists, the loaning companies having a staff of cattle experts who examine the cattle, appraise their value, visit the farms, etc. On account of the need for this paper, right-edge, only a comparatively few of the banks themselves engage directly in cattle loaning."

The Stockyards National Bank of South St. Paul, above mentioned, is an instance to the contrary, the location of the bank and the nature of its general business qualifying it to safely engage in cattle loaning.

"I found both the banks and the packing companies of St. Paul and Chicago very critical of the lack of facilities under our law for carrying on a similar business in Canada. Everyone I saw attributed to this machinery the rapidity with which the farmers of the United States have been able to turn to mixed farming. I do not think the Swifts have any other interest in the matter except that as packers they are anxious to maintain production and are alarmed at the present outlook in the Canadian west."

"The Canadian bank act does not allow the banks to lend money on a chattel mortgage except in the case of standing timber and thrashed grain and straw (statutes 1913, chapter 9, section 70, subsection 2, and sections 84, 85 and 88). They may take a lien on goods in warehouses, but this does not apply to goods in the hands of a producer. Accordingly, our banks are stopped from loaning to farmers on cattle as security either directly or indirectly. It

may further be pointed out that they are not engaged in the practice common among banks of the United States of dealing in miscellaneous paper."

"Mr. Cameron, the solicitor of the Swift company, stated that he saw no way out of the difficulty except by an amendment of the bank act which would place cattle in the same category as standing timber and straw, and two letters on the subject have been received from him. Mr. Cameron's amendment would not apply to Quebec, where, under the civil code, chattels cannot be mortgaged."

"I might add that while in Toronto I called on Mr. Richardson, general manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, which was one of the banks interviewed by Mr. Cameron in 1913. Mr. Richardson is interested in the matter, but is not sanguine as to the feasibility of an amendment to the bank act. He stated that if a cattle loaning company were started in the west the Bank of Nova Scotia would be glad to have its business. Such a company, however, would not obtain from the bank the same degree of support that similar concerns obtain in the United States. The St. Paul Cattle Loan company, for instance, with a capital of \$100,000 and a reserve of \$100,000, issues loans exceeding \$1,500,000. They are able to do this by the ready acceptance of their paper by the banks. Such would not be possible in Canada. Yet the business is universally admitted to be perfectly sound, so much so that Mr. Van Wechten, whose experience as a country and city banker extends over 25 years, told me that in all that time, in handling millions of dollars' worth of cattle paper from all over the country, he had never lost a single dollar."

L. I. D. No. 398

The Council for Local Improvement District 398 met in Ajax on Thursday, March 30th. All the members of the Council were present.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and approved. The Secretary-Treasurer's bond for \$2,000 was approved by the Council and handed over to the Chairman, Mr. Allison.

Several road diversions in the various divisions of the district were arranged and the Department of Public Works requested to make the necessary surveys. A Government bridge is also asked for over creek between S.W. 30-39-23-4 and S.E. 25-39-24-4.

The question of storage of a number of the district's tools and implements was discussed, but left over till next meeting for further consideration.

Messrs. Carroll and Weatherill gave verbal report of L.I.D. Convention, to which they were delegates. The report was listened to with marked attention and approval by the Council.

A resolution was passed providing for the borrowing of \$2,000 by the district from the Merchants Bank during the year if necessary, until the current year's taxes are collected.

The following accounts were passed for payment, viz.: Hudkins & Williams, hardware, \$12.80.

G. F. Fisher, declarations, \$11.25.

Land Titles Office, blue print, \$1.00.

Postages, \$12.30.

E. L. Christie, assessment blanks, \$31.75.

C.P.R. freight, \$2.11.

L.I.D. Association, annual dues, \$10.00.

Secretary-Treasurer, account salary, \$90.00.

The delegates to Convention, \$40.00.

Alix Free Press, printing, \$40.25.

Merchants Bank, note and interest, \$506.10.

Meeting adjourned.

P. RUSSELL, Sec.-Treas.

Alix, Alta., April 3, 1916.

REV. DR. FRASER

FOR NEW PRINCIPAL

Montreal, April 7.—Rev. Dr. D. J. Fraser has been recommended by the college board for the principalship of the Montreal Presbyterian College, in succession to the late Principal Scrimgeour.

Dr. Fraser has been occupying the position since the death of the late principal.

DROWNED IN THE RED DEER RIVER

Hewson Anderson, son of Mr. Joseph Anderson, living near the bridge, and a young man of 21, lost his life through drowning in the Red Deer river at the A.C.R. bridge on Monday noon.

The young man was helping to remove timbers that had been used in the construction of a coffer dam about the river pier during the recent strengthening of the substructure of this pier. A line of plank ran across four bridge bents from the shore to near the pier and a plank two feet above the water stretched from the last bent to the pile of gravel beside the pier on which were the timbers being removed.

Anderson and McFarlane had just hitched the rope on one timber and given the signal for the team to pull it to the bank. McFarlane turned to get another timber ready while Anderson started to walk across the plank to the bridge bent. The timber on the rope did not pull smoothly, edging caught by the rushing, eddying water and ice, and whether it swung against the bridge bent and jarred the plank on which Anderson was walking, or whether Anderson, with his eyes on the refractory timber, slipped off the plank into the water, can hardly be known, but in the event, Scott, on the bank, bearing his cry, ran across the planks and shifted one plank into the water.

It passed within a foot or two of Anderson, but he failed to grasp it, and in a moment he went under the ice which three hours later went farther down the river. The accident happened so quickly and the water was running so fast that there was little chance of rescue. Fifteen minutes more, and the removal of the timbers would have been completed. Search was made for the body by the mounted police, but it may be some days before it is recovered.

The parents will have sincere sympathy in their sudden and sad loss.—Red Deer Advocate of the 7th inst.

SUPREME COURT OF CANADA SHOULD BE FINAL

Ottawa, April 6.—In the upper house today Senator Casgrain moved that, in the opinion of the senate, a judgment of the supreme court of Canada, when unanimous, should be final, except in constitutional cases. He reviewed the history of the principle of appeal from the supreme court of Canada to the privy council of England.

He said the abolition of the right to appeal to the privy council had been seriously discussed in Canada before. He read to the senate the opinion of Eugene Lafleur, K.C., of Montreal, who held that because appeal to the privy council involved great expense and because Canadian judges were capable of passing upon laws made by Canadian legislatures, he thought that the Canadian appeal to the privy council should be restricted if not abolished.

Senator Casgrain said that Australia had done away with the privy council appeal and had made an Australian court the final court of appeal. It was time for Canada to do the same thing, he said.

ONTARIO TO GO DRY ON SEPTEMBER 16

Toronto, April 6.—Prohibition will be put into force in Ontario on September 16 next. The referendum on prohibition will be held on the first Monday in June, 1919. This means the province will be dry from September 16, 1916, until June, 1919.

NORTH SEA TOO DANGEROUS

London, April 6.—Holland has notified Great Britain that owing to the danger of navigation in the North Sea, the Holland government will be unable to undertake the transport of exchange British and German incapacitated prisoners of war.

DIED

FAWCETT.—At Consort, Alberta, on Thursday, April 6th, 1916, Joseph H. Fawcett, aged 60 years. Deceased was a brother of W. R. Fawcett, of Lacombe.

Production and Thrift

"CANADA from her abundance can help supply the Empire's needs, and this must be a comforting thought for those upon whom the heavy burden of directing the Empire's affairs has been laid. Oats or no oats the course before the farmers of Canada is as clear as it was last year—they must produce abundantly in order to meet the demands that may be made, and I believe this to be especially true in regard to live stock, the world's supply of which must be particularly affected in this vast struggle. Stress and strain may yet be in store for us all before this tragic conflict is over, but not one of us doubts the issue, and Canadians will do their duty in the highest sense of that great word."—HON. MARTIN BURRELL, Minister of Agriculture.

"MODERN war is made by resources, by money, by food-stuffs, as well as by men and by munitions. While war is our first business, it is the imperative duty of every man in Canada to produce all that he can, to work doubly hard while our soldiers are in the trenches, in order that the resources of the country may not only be conserved, but increased, for the great struggle that lies before us. 'Work and Save' is a good motto for War-time."—SIR THOMAS WHITE, Minister of Finance.

THE CALL OF EMPIRE COMES AGAIN IN 1916

TO CANADIAN FARMERS, DAIRYMEN, FRUIT GROWERS, GARDENERS

WHAT IS NEEDED? THESE IN PARTICULAR—

WHEAT, OATS, HAY,
BEEF, PORK, BACON,
CHEESE, EGGS, BUTTER, POULTRY.

CANNED FRUITS, FRUIT JAMS,
SUGAR, HONEY, WOOL, FLAX FIBRE,
BEANS, PEAS, DRIED VEGETABLES

We must feed ourselves, feed our soldiers, and help feed the Allies. The need is greater in 1916 than it was in 1915. The difficulties are greater, the task is heavier, the need is more urgent, the call to patriotism is louder—therefore be thrifty and produce to the limit.

"THE AGRICULTURAL WAR BOOK FOR 1916" is now in the press. To be had from The Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA
THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

THE 151st BATTALION

Word was received by Lieut. Clowes, officer commanding the 151st here, on Saturday, that as the Battalion was now at full strength recruiting would be stopped. The 151st is now one of the best battalions in Alberta, the class of men secured being above the average.

Amongst the latest recruits of the local platoon are Sandy York, Allan Davidson, and J. F. McMillan, three well-known young men of the district.

The last few days several young and very desirable young men have applied for enlistment in the local platoon of the 151st. While no more men will be taken on here, there are other battalions forming at various points in Alberta. We understand that another Central Alberta Battalion will begin recruiting in this district in the near future.

An exciting try-out game of football was played last Saturday afternoon on the local grounds between the "Tigers" and "Bear-Cats" of the Lacombe Platoon. The following men took part:

"Bear-Cats"
Goal—Whitfield
Full Backs
French, Simpson
Half Backs
Ritz, Fowler, Short
Forwards
Lieut. Clowes

Farr, G. Hutchinson
McDonald, T. Hutchinson

"Tigers"
Goal—Bullock
Full Backs
Parkinson, A. Frizzell
Half Backs
Jones, Calkins, Tyrrell
Forwards
McMillan

White, Birthman, Conrad

Condensed Report of Play
The Bear-Cats were at a disadvantage in the first half, playing against the wind. All were anxious to get the ball between their feet. At last it left centre, and was worked back and forth for nearly fifteen minutes before any one had a chance for a shot on goal. At last White got close enough and kicked a grounder straight for the goal, but the goal-tender dropped on it. Birthman rushed in, but couldn't see the ball. No score.

Again the ball was brought back up the field, the Bear-Cats striving to reach the Tigers' goal, but the Tiger backs were Johnny-on-the-spot, and spoilt their little game. The Tigers then work-

ed the ball slowly but surely back to the Bear-Cats goal where a pass was made to Birthman, and with a swift sure kick he scored the first goal.

The second half of the game started with the Bear-Cats thirsting for revenge. Again and again they forwards brought the ball down to the Tigers' goal, but the half and full backs were too quick for them. At last Lieut. Clowes kicked a long shot from the right wing. Still luck was against them, the goal-tender sending the ball skyward.

The Bear-Cats were furious and determined to score. The ball was brought back and passed to Geo. Hutchinson, who kicked it swiftly through the goal, the goal-keeper doing at the time.

The score was now tie, 1 all. There was just a few minutes more to play, and the Tigers determined to put the game on ice, where it would keep, and where there's a will there's a way. They carried the ball up the field, and a fierce "battle" for ownership ensued, but Conrad turned a pretty pass straight through the Bear-Cats goal, thus winning the game by a score of 2-1.

CANADA'S OLDEST WOMAN IS DEAD

Smith's Falls, Ont., March 21.—Mrs. Jane McLeod Chapman, declared to be the oldest woman in Canada, is dead here. She was 116 years old. Born in County Armagh, Ireland, Mrs. Chapman, then Miss McLeod, came to Canada in 1810 and settled near Kingston. Not until she reached the age of 75 did the Irish maid succumb to Cupid. Then she married Thomas Chapman, a business man of Smith's Falls, who had sought her hand for years. Her husband survives. He is 85 years old.

ONE LANGUAGE ONLY

Winnipeg, March 30.—At a special meeting of the university council today there was a heated discussion as to the language requirements for matriculation to the university. The matter was left over for a week.

C. K. Newcombe, superintendent of schools, said that he had lost patience with the university council, and that if the secondary schools were not granted their request for one language entrance, they might be forced to seek affiliation with the University of Alberta, and allow the Manitoba institution to go its own way.

Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

I buy and sell second-hand goods.

I handle Bankrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunitions, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.

O. BOODE, Nanlon St.

GLYCERINE AND BARK PREVENT APPENDICITIS

The simple mixture of buckhorn bark, glycerine, etc., known as Adler-ika, astonishes Lacombe people. Because Adler-ika acts on BOTH lower and upper bowels, ONE SPOONFUL relieves almost ANY CASE constipation, sour stomach or gas. It removes such irritating foul matter that a few doses often relieve or prevent appendicitis. A short treatment helps chronic stomach trouble. THE INSTANT, easy action of Adler-ika is astonishing.—A. Creighton, druggist.

EDWIN H. JONES

Barriator, Solicitor and Notary

P. O. Box 148 Phone No. 19
Office Denzile Block, Barnett Ave.

Magnet Lodge No. 12 I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome.—U. E. Reeves, N. G., M. B. McDonald, R. S.

The new No. 9 Oliver, the most up to date thing in typewriters, is now on the market. Investigate its merits and you will buy it.

CLOSER RESEARCHES PLAN WELDING OF THE EMPIRE AFTER THE WAR

Sir Rider Haggard is Making a World Tour With the Object of Investigating the Opportunities for Empire Building at the Conclusion of the War

Sir Rider Haggard has left England on a trip around the world, with a mission from the Royal Colonial Institute to investigate the chances of empire-building after the war. His plan, backed by the institute and its important officials, including Lord Curzon, is to prevent the emigration to foreign countries of soldiers and their families after the war, and to direct steady streams of these war veterans to the British colonies in Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and the many inland colonies.

Thus recruiting the population will be steady and intelligent, and holding them within the British empire.

It is the latest phase of the imperial movement, which seeks to bind together the Mother Country and the overseas dominions into a vast confederacy.

While he is one of the literary figures of England, he is also a practical man, and he has come down in Norfolk and a student on land settlement, unemployment, and agriculture, and this qualification has led to his choice as commissioner.

He will go first to South Africa, then eastward to the Straits Settlements, Australia, New Zealand, and will then visit the United States and Canada next summer or fall, going from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

"I am going to inquire," said Sir Rider, "into the possibilities of the British empire, with reference to land settlement and employment of ex-servicemen after the war. It is obvious that, during the turmoil and change of conditions resulting from so great a struggle, a large number of men will become disaffected with their former employment.

"I am going merely to inquire and report and to form my own conclusions from what I see. That, I think, is a useful work, since it is foolish to put off such investigations till the war ends, when there would be great difficulty in dealing with the matter. I intend, the problem of land settlement is one which cannot be tackled in a hurry.

"My conclusion will be embodied in my report to the Royal Colonial Institute, and perhaps in a book on the landed and colonial empire." Referring to the class of war veterans who would go to the colonies, the colonial expert, Mr. Haggard said: "Such men as are being considered as possible emigrants would, of course, taken as a whole, be of the very highest class, soldiers and sailors who had been under discipline and knew themselves, and they would be of the qualities of manhood. Any portion of the colonies should be proud to receive such men and their families, and as an addition to their population, and I am quite sure many parts of the empire will welcome them. It is another thing I am sure will result, that the empire will cease to be so much of an admitting of foreign labor, and foreigners within its gates, and will prefer to stick to Anglo-Saxons."

Must be Agreement
There must be commercial agreement between the British empire, the United States and the Allies. There is one main weapon which an agreement would create, and that is the power to benefit the products of our empire, and to penalize those of our enemies. To a certain extent, in the form of an agreement Great Britain alone would come with empty hands, and would, under her present policy, have nothing with which to help the trade of her kinsmen and her friends, nothing to counterbalance the trade of her enemies.—London Times.

Experts on Marketing Eggs

Good Advice for Farmers and Poultry Breeders on an Important Subject.

Co-operation in marketing eggs and dressed poultry were the subjects before the Poultrymen's convention held at Winnipeg recently. The addresses were practical and many questions were asked and answered.

R. J. Allen, of the Dominion department of agriculture's poultry branch, spoke on co-operation. He thought local problems must be met first. The war had opened an opportunity to Canadian poultrymen to get a fair share of the British egg market.

The Canadian egg occupied four places on the British market. The order was Danish, Dutch, Irish and Canadian.

Mr. Allen said the Canadian egg should stand second at least. There were three causes for this. First, the falling down in the export trade. The cause was found in that the producer had no incentive for making him anxious to produce a good egg. The country merchants and egg dealers have the farmer on a price for extra good eggs. He got as much for a poor egg as a good one. The farmer, usually, does not know what he really got. Any system, which would remedy the price means a change in the market, a price according to quality. The proposed poultry stations, for co-operative egg marketing, would be fatiguing, would attempt to solve the problem.

Mr. Allen explained how co-operative associations would be formed for egg marketing. A central grade station would be set up, and the farmer would have to be located in Winnipeg, and the manager of which would make returns to shippers.

Mr. Allen said that no province in the Dominion was producing poorer eggs than Manitoba. He said that he had sent poor eggs to London in an at-

THE LACOMBE MINES

A Palace of Salt

Wells of the Mines of Wieliczka Cut for Luce Diamonds

In Galicia, seven miles from the ancient city of Cracow among which the famous Wieliczka salt mine is located, the famous salt mine of Wieliczka.

The mine has been actively worked since the discovery of about seven hundred years ago. At the present time the excavations reach a depth of more than a thousand feet.

The descent into the mine is made by shafts and ladders. The latter, being carved entirely of rock salt, sparkle so brilliantly that one feels at once as though he were treading upon crystal glass. Before reaching the bottom of this great cavern it is necessary to travel over many of these beautiful stairways for the mine of Wieliczka is divided into three distinct compartments called dells; each dell consists of several stories and every story is made up of several chambers.

Some of these chambers are a hundred feet high, a hundred feet long and eighty feet wide. They are left in place, and the excavation, and any addition is required it is built with salt and water. Masses of salt are piled upon and upon and water is thrown over them dissolving a portion of the salt, which fills up the crevices and the water evaporates and leaves a solid mass. Columns of salt are left to support the roof.

As there are no windows in the great dell, the air is very dry, and everything is kept in the most perfect state of preservation.

One of the largest chambers is used as a ballroom where the smooth, shining floor to the strata of stratus "shifting floor" of the noblest of Austria and their friends sometimes attend balls and dances. The floor is made of salt and the walls, ceiling and pillars, the immense room looks like a palace carved out of aquamarine.

But the most wonderful thing in the mine is the chapel of St. Anthony, where the floor, ceiling, altar, niches, pedestals and statues are all carved out of salt. Everything is so translucent that a torch held behind one of the statues shows the intricate details of the carving. When the chapel is lighted everything is in sparkling as though studded with diamonds.—London Daily Mail.

Asked to Stop Using Autos

British Car Owners Appealed to by War Savings Committee

The British government's war savings committee has issued the first of a series of appeals in which it will point out to the people of the country that the use of automobiles is a waste of money and that the use of public conveyances is a saving.

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Are Busy Making Zeppels

One or Two Big Airships Are Turned Out Each Week on Swiss Border

The Berlin papers publish stories of the Zeppelin development from a Swiss source, according to which those balloons of experts, mechanics, employed at the Friedrichshafen works turn out one or two big airships a week.

The trial flight over Lake Constance neighborhood never ceased and the balloons were being tested in the day and night at the great Mauthausen Motor Works may be made to fly into Switzerland.

The Zeppelin trials flights are now like military maneuvers. The shape of the airship has undergone a great change since the first types appeared. It is much longer and slenderer, two gondolas hang lower, and no connecting gangway is visible, but is probably hidden within the vast body.

The gondolas are armor plated and carry at least six machine guns and several large pieces of artillery. The platform formerly motioned on top of the balloons has disappeared. The airship is now a single unit, extending over one-fifth of the whole body. Evidently the envelope or parts of it are controlled by a newly discovered process. The steering apparatus is much simplified and reduced in size, while the motors are greatly enlarged.

The descriptions of the Zeppelin airships are given, their ability of ascending and descending, and their maneuvering is astonishingly improved. Not even the noise of the motors can be heard, and the airship can fly over the lake. Sometimes an airship is seen to rise from a cloud of vapor emanating from its own body. If the atmosphere is too dense the airship becomes absolutely invisible. Therefore it is not surprising that the English fleet have failed to discover them. Only the brightest moonlight may reveal an airship at night, while the darkness of the air makes the airship almost invisible.

There is much discussion as to whether the airship is a new invention or whether it is a development of the old dirigible. The airship is said to be destined to play an important part in the next war.

An American View

The U.S. Needs the Friendship of England and France

F. H. Taylor, of the University of Pittsburgh, writing to the editor of the New York Times, says:

"The president has announced the intention to fight to preserve the liberties of American trade, and Congress has passed the bill which will put into effect the policy of non-interference with England more probable than war with Germany."

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PLANS TO OBTAIN ASSISTANCE TO BELGIUM SHOULD NOT BE A FAILURE

SIR EDWARD GREY GIVES THE REASONS FOR THIS

British Government Cannot Agree That Belgian Industries Can Be Maintained, While Germany Continue to Drain The Country of its Resources

The plan of aiding Belgium to feed herself by rehabilitating the industries of the country under control of the American commission for relief in Belgium, has failed, according to a letter written by Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, to M. Hymans, the Belgian minister at London, because the Germans thus far have failed to reply to the request for guarantees that raw materials and manufactured goods will not be sold by the occupying armies.

The American relief commission some time ago proposed that certain kinds of non-contraband raw materials should be permitted to pass through the British blockade into Belgium, goods manufactured from them to be re-exported. It was proposed that the balance of trade created in favor of Belgium should be invested in food, thus putting the population far as possible upon a self-sustaining basis, and at the same time checking the growth of unemployment. Sir Edward Grey's letter to the Belgian minister follows:

"Dear Minister.—During the last few months you have represented to me frequently the condition of industry in Belgium, and the need for import of raw material, if those industries were to avoid ruin and universal unemployment and distress prevented."

"I now enclose a memorandum which shows the true state of the case. I should add that the question of the balance of trade is a complex one, and that the import of raw material, if those industries were to avoid ruin and universal unemployment and distress prevented."

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and make free from all embargo or restriction any stocks of similar raw materials or manufactured goods still remaining in the country. They were, in general, to treat any factory thus supplied by the commission as enjoying the same privileges and immunity as one of the commissions were housed.

The plan was submitted to the German authorities at Brussels by the Belgian commission, and the plan, although inquiries were made no reply of any kind was received from the Germans.

The memo then accuses the Germans of a deliberate plan not to enter into any agreement of the proposed kind until they have taken the last ounce of native stocks of raw materials, and then to force a requisition of use to them, and till they have been able to create such wide-spread demand for goods as to require a large amount of Belgian labor to emigrate to Germany or take employment in Belgian works controlled by them for their own purposes."

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A fire guard cut across a section of a Dominion Forest Reserve. There is no much timber in sight, but could be seen young growth coming on and requires careful guarding from fire.

**The Store
with the
Best Values**

THE LEADING STORE

**The Store
with the
Right Prices**

WASH GOODS SEASON

The Wash Goods Season has arrived, and our Department is replete with a great variety of washable fabrics for your choosing.....

| Grafton's Prints | Imported Ginghams | Printed Cotton Fabrics |
|--|---|--|
| 200 pieces of these world renowned English Prints just arrived, light and dark, plain and fancy, warranted fast colors, 31 inches wide Per yard.....15c 7 yards for.....\$1.00 | A large and varied shipment of washable Ginghams just to hand, including checks, stripes and plain, suitable for all purposes Per yard.....15c 7 yards for.....\$1.00 | Particularly fascinating are the large selection of washable printed fabrics for spring and summer wear, including Printed Muslins, Crepes, Organdies, Per yard.....15c 7 yards for.....\$1.00 |
| White Piques | Indian Head Suiting | White Cotton Voile |
| Always in great demand at this season. Per yard.....15c, 25c, 30c | The most satisfactory suiting procurable. 40 inches wide. Per yard.....25c | For dainty waists, dresses and underwear. 36 inches wide Per yard.....25c and 45c |
| | | Cotton Gabardine |
| | | An excellent fabric for white washable suits and dresses. 32 in. wide. Per yard.....25c |

**Agent for
the New Idea
Patterns 10c**

A. M. Campbell Lacombe

**Dressmaking Dept.
Mrs. Gilmour
in charge
Satisfaction
Guaranteed**

Items of Interest Locally

Mrs. P. H. Thibadeau, of Stettler, is visiting friends in Lacombe.

Marguerite Clarke in the "Crabapple," Saturday night, April 22nd, at the Rex.

Sergt. Hardy, for some time drill sergeant of the 151st Batt. here, left for Calgary on Saturday evening.

"A Runaway Match" is the title of next Tuesday evening's installment of "The Diamond from the Sky," at the Rex.

Will the ladies who knit for the St. John's Ambulance, kindly meet at the home of Mrs. J. McNab on Tuesday evening, the 18th, from 8 o'clock till 10.

R. H. Inglis is home from attending the instruction school in Calgary. It is his intention to enlist in one of the Battalions now forming in the Province.

Everything the best at the Pioneer Meat Market. L. W. Puffer is now in charge, and will see that only the best meats, etc., are sold. Call phone 15 for prompt service.

Up to date the Lacombe Patriotic Society has remitted \$5,000 to head office for Alberta. With few exceptions the people of the District have responded cheerfully to the call for funds, and the monthly donations are coming in well.

The well known countenance of our erstwhile fellow townsman Charles West has been much in evidence in town this week.

T. H. Fawcus has taken over the Rocky Mountain House Guide, vice James D. Skinner, who has had enough of the newspaper business for a time.

The pianist and cellist of the Russian trio gave their part of the entertainment at the Comet on Thursday evening and did their best to make up for the absence of the violinist who was (ahem!) unable to appear.

Mrs. C. M. Chase returned from Edmonton on Saturday last. She had taken her son, Melvin, there to undergo a very serious operation on the throat. He is doing as well as can be expected. Dr. Scanlon has the case.

Three auto loads of Lacombe Modern Woodmen visited Blind-Blindman Valley Camp at Bentley on Monday night, the occasion being a large class adoption into the camp under the supervision of Provincial Deputy Ogden C. Johnson. About midnight a banquet was served, and the visiting neighbors report a thoroughly enjoyable time.

James and Thomas Gilmore, grand-children, of Col. J. J. Gregory, and two of Lacombe's best known young men, enlisted last week in the University corps. The two brothers are school teachers, graduates of Lacombe High School. Jack McWilliams and Emery Shilleto have also enlisted, the former in the 151st, and the latter in the American Legion.

No. 1 Hard and EGG-O

The best flour in the world is no better than any other unless the Baking Powder is right.

EGG-O Baking Powder is especially suitable for use with Canada's premier product.

EGG-O is uniform and dependable. Its leavening power is the highest. Its purity is guaranteed. It ranks with No. 1 Hard among Canada's best.

Your Grocer will tell you about **EGG-O**.

"Made in Canada for the Canadian Maid"

THE EGG-O BAKING POWDER CO., LIMITED
HAMILTON, CANADA



The transports carrying the 66th and other regiments from Canada to England, have arrived safely on the other side. Several of our boys are with the 56th.

Two of Lacombe's popular young couples were married in Edmonton on Thursday last—Alex. Cameron and Miss L. Northwood, and L. Paddison and Miss Dunker. The best wishes of their many friends are extended to them.

Arthur Deitz, reported killed in action in France on Saturday, is well known to many of our young people. Deceased has spent several seasons at Gull Lake, and was a great friend with everyone. He was a member of the Princess, Pat's reinforcements,

and went over to the trenches in the same draft as Jack McKenty of Lacombe. The dead hero had only been in France since March 15th.

The meeting of the Directors of the Lacombe Agricultural Society, for the purpose of revising the prize list for 1916, will be held in the Masonic Hall, Lacombe, on Saturday evening, April 15, at 8 o'clock. All Directors are requested to be present.

O. C. Teare, of Didsbury, has taken over the Lacombe Bakery and grocery and confectionary store, he having purchased Mr. Gilmour's interest on Monday last. He has with him as assistant, Mr. T. R. Sandlin. Mr. Teare intends keeping the busi-

ness up to a high standard, and will pay particular attention to the bakery and cake department. A new stock of groceries is being placed on the shelves this week, and the store is being thoroughly renovated.

DEATH OF A. M. WOODY

The death occurred on Monday last of Albert Maris Woody, aged 79 years, 5 months, and 21 days. The funeral was held on Tuesday afternoon, under the auspices of the local masons, and the interment took place in the Lacombe cemetery. Deceased was the father of N. N. Woody, of Lacombe, and had other relatives in the district. He had been in poor health for a considerable time.

CANADIAN PACIFIC EASTER EXCURSIONS

FARE AND ONE-THIRD
for the round trip.

Tickets on sale
APRIL 20-23 (inclusive)
Good returning April 25, 1916

For tickets and information apply to any C. P. R. Ticket Agent.

R. DAWSON,
District Passenger Agent, Calgary

TO THE PUBLIC

Beginning on April 1st all meat will be strictly cash at the Lacombe Meat Market; F. C. Cheeseman, Prop. It is necessary that we insist on this, as we have to pay cash for everything we buy in the way of live stock. There will be no exceptions to this rule; all my customers will be treated alike. F. C. Cheeseman.

FARMS WANTED

I will trade my \$3,500. equity in a fully modern 10 roomed house, Calgary, for a quarter section. Owner, 2116 16th St. W., Calgary.

Good responsible man wanted in Lacombe District as agent to secure loans, inspect and appraise property, and show farms to prospective purchasers. Should be good paying connection. Address: People's Loan & Mortgage Co., Limited, 414 McLeod Building, Edmonton, Alta.